

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF *CETONIIDAE*

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Mycteristes tibetanus, n. sp.

♂. Elongate, sub-depressed; brassy green, shining; prothorax bronze-green, opaque; elytra changing to reddish-testaceous in certain lights; pygidium bronze-brown, opaque; base of head with the outside of the horns, tibiae and tarsi bright coppery red; clypeus, extreme lateral and basal margins of the prothorax, scutellum, base of elytra and parts of the under-side tinged with coppery red.

Head short and broad, the lateral margins reflexed and produced into two nearly straight porrect horns, which are strongly carinate on their upper-side and separated at the base by a deep notch; on the inside they are connected by



*Mycteristes
tibetanus*,
n. sp.

an obtuse curved carina which forms a basal limit of the clypeus, and at their apex they are abruptly bent inwards; the clypeus is short, rounded, polished, and has two feeble prominences on the front margin; the forehead is strongly concave and has a sparse hirsute puncturation; the base and the outside of the horns are strongly punctured. Prothorax somewhat heptagonal, with a short basal lobe; slightly broader in the middle than long, convex, very finely and densely punctured at the sides and more sparsely on the disc. Scutellum large, with hirsute punctures at the base and apex and two slight, dull green, discal depressions. Elytra depressed,

much wider than the prothorax at the base, narrowed behind and separately rounded at the apex, each with two very feeble discal carinae, and a broad, shallow basal depression bounded outwardly by a short humeral carina; the entire surface, with the exception of the carinae and apical tubercles, covered with a fine strigiform puncturation, which is denser in the depressions, and with sparse yellowish-grey adpressed setae. Pygidium concentrically strigose, sparsely setose, and with a slight median impression towards the apex. The under-surface and femora closely strigose and rather densely clothed with long yellowish-grey pubescence, metasternum and abdomen closely punctured on the central part, the latter with a lightly impressed median line; mesosternal process small and linear; tibiae carinate and punctured, the anterior pair with a very small marginal tooth about one-third from the apex. Length (excluding the horns) 20 mm.

Hab.: S. E. TIBET, Vriantang (coll. Janson).

This very remarkable and distinct species approaches *hasiana* Jordan, in having two cephalic horns, but these are of a quite different form, and arise from the sides instead of from the apex of the head, as they do in that species. In this respect *M. tibetanus* bears more similarity to *Prigenia vollenhoveni* Mohn., and it seems very doubtful if the latter genus can be maintained. The great diversity of the male armature in this group should evidently be regarded, as it is in *Ontho-*

phagus, *Bolbocerus*, and other genera, as a specific rather than a generic character.

Ischiopsopha violacea, n. sp.

Elongate and depressed above; deep violet-blue, very shining, darker and inclining to black in some lights, antennae, palpi, tarsi and apex of the tibiae of a greenish tinge.

Head slightly widened in front, the side margins a little raised in front of the eyes, the puncturation very sparse at the base, closer on the disc, and becoming finer and more dense towards the apex, the clypeus very deeply notched and with the lobes sub-acute. Prothorax convex in front and somewhat flattened behind, very broad and almost as wide in the middle as at the base; strongly narrowed in front, the anterior angles produced and acute, basal angles rounded, basal lobe large and slightly emarginate at its apex, the disc and basal surface smooth, remotely punctured in front and towards the sides, the punctures closer and inclined to form striae towards the anterior angles, the lateral margins narrowly raised. Elytra sub-depressed, slightly narrowed to the middle and rather more strongly so behind, separately rounded and slightly reflexed at the apex, abruptly and strongly deflexed at the sides, the basal third or fourth either quite smooth or with indistinct rows of remote punctures merging posteriorly into a transverse striation, which becomes denser behind, but ceases at the apical callus. Pygidium transversely arcuate and sharply carinate at the apex, upper surface closely strigose, under-side concave and feebly strigose. Under-side of the body strigose on the pro- and meso-sternum, front of the meta-sternum, hinder part of the posterior coxae, and sides of the first abdominal segment; the rest of the surface smooth or very remotely punctured, a very finely striated stridulating convexity at the sides of the second, third and fourth abdominal segments, the first four segments with a large chalky-white spot on the exposed upper-sides; meso-sternal process long and gradually narrowed to the apex. Legs strigose and punctate, anterior tibiae in both sexes with two marginal teeth and the produced apex all acute, the four hinder tibiae with a thin fringe of black hair. Length 28-30 mm.

Hab.: LOUISIADÉ ARCHIPELAGO, Mount Rossel, 2100 ft. (coll. Janson).

This fine species most nearly resembles *I. durvillei* H. and J. in coloration and sculpture, but is of a more elongate and parallel-sided form, has a longer and narrower sternal process, and conspicuous stridulating prominences on the abdomen in both sexes; the elytra are also more strongly and abruptly deflexed at the sides, although not so sharply as in *I. virens* H. and J. The dozen specimens received from Mr. Meek show no variation in the peculiar coloration of the species.

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